

Residence fees may jump 25%

by Michael LeDonna

McGill students planning to live in one of the university's five dormitory residences next year can expect a 25 percent fee increase, "necessarily higher than the rate of inflation," according to Charlie Rannells, acting director of residences at Macdonald Park.

Rannells said the fees will rise "somewhere in the vicinity of 25 percent, but that depends, of course, on the services the students want next year." Another source estimated a 16 to 32 percent increase for next year.

Residence fees are currently \$1,295 or \$1,425, depending on whether the resident eats in the cafeteria five or seven days a week.

McGill's residences include three buildings primarily for undergraduates, one building

reserved for graduate students, and the Royal Victoria College on University off Sherbrooke, for women.

At the root of the inflation-plus hike, according to Rannells, are increases in workers' salaries. "Wherever we have salaries, we will have a tremendous increase this year," said Rannells.

He said cafeteria workers at the Université de Montreal are receiving "about 25 percent more than our workers," and said the residence cafeteria workers will probably demand wage parity with their counterparts at U de M plus a normal increase to compensate for the rate of inflation.

"This could run to as high as a 40 percent increase, if their demands are met," Rannells said.

The salary problem is compounded by the role of McGill University in running the dorms and the provincial government's definition of the residence workers, according to John Southin, director of residences for three years until last January 15.

"The workers see themselves as university employees," Southin said yesterday, "but the government sees them only as employees of the residence. University employees get annual wage increases from the government to cover unexpected inflation, as we've had this year when McGill employees got eight percent."

The residence, which are basically financially separate from the university, will be obliged by the workers to pay

the eight percent increase that the government paid to McGill employees, Southin said.

When asked why more students don't work in the cafeteria as in many other universities Rannells said the contract of the workers with the residences stipulates the proportion of union workers that must be employed. The students who do work must have wage parity with the union workers, according to Rannells, "or we're bound to have a strike on our hands."

Rannells said another unforeseen reason for the high increase is the limited amount of summer business the residences will receive this year. He said the use of dorms by groups of people needing a place to stay in Montreal during the

summer has traditionally helped ease the price burden for McGill's regular students. For this summer however, Rannells said he expects only a 26 percent occupancy rate, below the break-even point for an ordinary hotel.

Rannells blames this low rate in part on the university, which he said, refuses to allow the dorms to advertise for summer residents. The dorms must advertise through the special events department of McGill, which is "already overburdened," Rannells said.

There will necessarily be a trade-off between services provided for residents and the extent of the price increase, which will be determined "within two or

continued on page 8

Creative Woman symposium

Women as writers

by Choo Wai Hong

The symposium on "Studying Women Writers: a Rethinking" held by the Women's Union last night was an exercise in evaluating women authors in a feminist perspective. The meeting attended by a predominantly female audience, centred its discussion on Jane Austen, George Eliot, Simone de Beauvoir, and Doris Lessing.

Dana Hearne, the first speaker, said Jane Austen was a feminist in her time. Hearne said Austen did not share the assumptions that 18th century society was based on. "Anti-feminist notions held in the time, such as the inferiority of women and the role of the woman as a housewife and man's possession, were criticized by Austen," she said. "For instance, Austen recognized the inequality of women not as a natural attribute, but a result of the inferior education that women receive."

Hearne added that Jane Austen despised women as sex-seekers and the whole marriage market mentality of 18th century society. "Austen did not see marriage as a

self-justifying goal," she said.

Hearne concluded that while Austen raised important issues on the position of women in society, she accepted the natural order of things and consequently did not advocate change. She said, "The feminism of Austen's time was characterized by the notion that women should be economically

independent, but Austen subscribed to the view that women cannot choose to be independent as she accepted the fact that there were no job opportunities open for women."

Meg Bruce, a professor of English, opened her discussion on George Eliot by saying that "the rise of novels since the 18th

continued on page 7

Third World conference starts

by Lorne MacGregor

When asked the other night what causes the American empire to expand, journalist I.F. Stone answered, "I don't know."

Some of the causes—and the consequences—of foreign domination will come out at a far-ranging conference on the Third World to be held this weekend in Montreal. Delegations are expected from various political groups in the United States and Canada, and from leading liberation movements. A coalition of 16 Third World and Quebec organizations have organized this Third World Anti-Imperialist Conference.

Guest speaker will be Martin Nicolaus, foreign editor of the American radical newsweekly, The Guardian. Guardian correspondents around the world have often been the first to report events to western audiences—be it the secret bombing in Cambodia or the pre-coup army

manoeuvres in Chile—because of their ties to local progressive movements. Nicolaus will speak on Friday night on the international situation and Third World struggles. Nicolaus is now writing a series of articles on what he calls the Soviet Union's regression into an imperialist superpower.

On Saturday, workshops, films, and slide presentations will focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, China, and Korea. Featured speakers include representatives from liberation forces in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The all-day discussions on Sunday will centre on Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East.

All events will take place at the UQAM Pavillon on Sherbrooke Street near Lafontaine Park, except for a Saturday night dinner and cultural presentation at the St. Louis de France Church at 750 Roy St. East.

U.S., British, and Iranian forces—out of Oman!

A demonstration in support of the people of the Persian Gulf who are fighting thousands of U.S.-trained and U.S.-supplied Iranian forces. Meet in front of the American Consulate [1558 McGregor St.] at 2:30 today. Picketing from 4 to 5 pm in front of the Iran House [Peel and Sherbrooke—Le Cartier building.]



A scene from the dance presentation yesterday in the Union Ballroom—part of the three day symposium on "Creative Woman" sponsored by the Women's Union.

classifieds

392-8902.

HOUSING

Sublet: 1½, furnished, on Stanley corner Maisonneuve, \$130 a month, electricity, hot water, heating included. Call 843-6733 (8-10 AM or 10-12 PM).

Sublet: Large 2½, view of mountain, opposite McGill (University St.). \$165.00 month, furnished, utilities included. Call 842-0075, 5-8 PM.

APARTMENT to let. 2½ rooms, bath and kitchen. Call 843-5339.

Sublet: April 1 to August 31. Furnished 1½ on Lorne. Laundry in basement, sundeck on roof. Reasonable. Call Alexander 849-0300.

Summer Sublet: Beautiful 4 bedroom furnished apartment on Mansfield. Big modern kitchen, laundry in basement, sundeck. Call 288-9879.

Sublet: 1 May to 31 August, 3½, downtown. \$165.00 month, unfurnished. Call Debby 392-4935 day, 843-5598 evenings.

Sublet: 1½ furnished, \$135 on Bedford. 3135 Bedford, #105. Call after 6 PM at 739-1403.

SUBLET: Spacious 4½ room apartment, May 1 to Sept. 1; or longer; \$175.00/month furnished or unfurnished; Milton-Durocher. Call 488-3611

FOR SALE

For Sale: Double Bed with two mattresses and large dresser. Each \$30, both \$50. Call 733-9230 or 738-2568 after 6.

Why wait for spring? - Men's 3-speed bike \$50. McGregor Golf Set \$50. Both as new, 931-5190 after 6 PM.

MISCELLANEOUS

RIDE wanted to or towards Vancouver now or in near future. Share expenses. Mike 849-9909, 849-1506.

Have your tax report done by experienced people. Call David 738-8816 (7-11 PM) or Sam 482-1505 (9-10:30 AM or PM).

"El Cheapo" lunches, Mon. - Fri. 12-2, Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer, 392-4947.

Moving? Graduate student - trucks available, efficiency and reliability absolutely guaranteed. Book now for April. Move anything, low rates. Tim 481-6385.

Parking indoors: \$15/month for small car in Peel Manor building next to law building. Available now to Jan. '76. Call Barry 844-1613 after 6 PM.

WANTED

Wanted: GOOD home for beautiful burmese cat. Phone 937-0409 evenings.

Record wanted: two copies of "Early Lightfoot" by Gordon Lightfoot. If you have one to sell, please call Mari 849-2655 after 6.

ENTERTAINMENT

MFS Weekend: The Lady Vanishes, Fri. March 14; The Last Detail, Sat. March 15. Both in L 132; 7 & 9:30 PM. \$75. Info. 392-8934.

The Graduates' Society Children's Film Programme presents an animated "Charlotte's Webb". Saturday, March 15, Leacock 132, 11:00 and 1:30. \$50.

JOBS

Part time typist required immediately for McGill Law Journal. Hours very flexible. Contact Phil Grodinsky at Journal office, 845-8824, or home, 482-3236.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman. 341-3580.

Haya, please contact soon. Israeli, Joseph Quakrat (who lived in Sweden). 733-4077 evenings (I lost your trace) or 877-2121 daytime.

LOST

Lost at GERTRUDE'S: a pair of silver framed glasses (PRESCRIPTION) with wire ear piece. Any information phone Don 653-3118.

LIVE DJ

Fri. & Sat. 9 PM
25c GERTRUDE'S

HAVE YOU HEARD?
Sounds of Faith

Today

8:00 P.M.

Music of India - co-sponsored by the CBC and McGill Faculty of Music

Saturday March 15th

8:00 P.M.

Heritage Choir, Sherbrooke, Quebec
Director, Marc Bernier

Sunday March 16th

3:00 P.M.

Dance of Faith, Donna Morton, Union Church
Youth Choir, Director Trevor Payne

8:00 P.M.

Rhythm Mass, composed and directed by
Wesli Riy-Ves

Organ selections, Pierre Asselin, McGill
Faculty of Music



Redpath Hall

Sponsored by Chaplaincy Services

Free Admission Free Coffee at Noon



50 Bikes to be Won
(Ten a month from
Feb. 1st to June 30th)

There's no better time to get onto a Honda than right now. You could win a cash rebate from Honda of up to \$3,695 on a bike bought before June 30, 1975. The earlier you enter the more chances you have of winning. Come see us for more details.

3 LOCATIONS TO SERVE YOU

6260 Decarie Blvd. | 1624 St. Catherine St. W. | 183 Hymus Blvd.
near Van Horne | near Guy | K-MART PLAZA - Pte. Claire
735-2255 | 932-1173 | 697-7551
HOURS: Thurs. & Fri. till 9 p.m. Saturday noon to 5 p.m.

HONDA CITY

Campus Happenings

GERTRUDE'S
THE UNION BAR

D. J. Fri. & Sat. Night
after 9:00 P.M.

Creative Woman Symposium Fri. 12 PM, Union
123-4

Tay-Sachs Testing Tues. March 18, 12 - 2 PM at
Hillel

The Sounds of Faith, March 14-16 (last three days)
Redpath Hall, Free Admission

Yellow Door, "El Cheapo" lunches, Noon,
Mon.-Fri., 3625 Aylmer Street

Bagels & Cream cheese at Hillel, Tues. & Thurs.
5-7 PM.

Athletics Recreational Facilities

Open on: Saturday from 8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Sunday - 12 noon - 5:00 p.m.

Enjoy Yourself....



The Savoy Society Presents Gilbert & Sullivan's
The Pirates of Penzance

Moyse Hall

Arts Building

March 19, 20, 22

8:00 PM

Tickets: \$1.50 Wednesday and Thursday \$2.50 Saturday

please note: No performance on Friday March 21

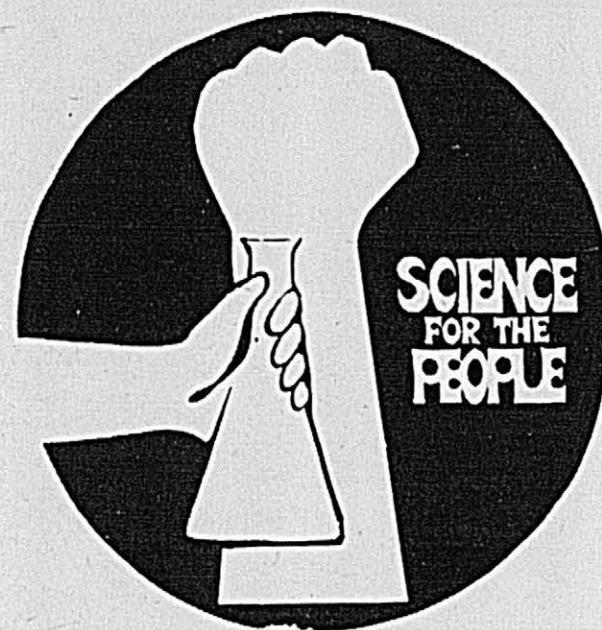


by Sarah Binder

But, she added that economic changes are insufficient to account for protest movements because they produce disorganization. "The fabric of daily life erodes, family life is weakened, entire communities break up, thereby undermining the institution of daily life which regulate political behaviour." And something is needed to turn the inward, personal frustra-

The second phase of a protest movement, Piven said, shows itself in mass defiance using institutions for "strategic leverage". Workers have leverage in factories, tenants have

The death of the movement, she said, is finalized by the opportunistic advantage politicians take pandering to the backlash of the disaffected.



by Valerie Barber

Dove noted that even with little technical equipment,

Dove said, "Three-in-one committees" are China's administrators, providing more efficient methods in labour, management and production, while uniting workers, administration, scientists and engineers to work for the benefit of the masses.

by Larry Tansey

"The principal target of this attack are the immigrants, especially those from Asia and the Caribbean, which the Green Paper isolates as being responsible for the economic crisis and all the problems existing in Canadian society," the repres-

The speaker noted that the Canadian immigration policy

The policies of the PUFC is to unite and support any group or individual regardless of any ideological and/or political affiliation who is willing to participate in some agitation and building of unity against the Green Paper." The PUFC can be contacted at 525-6991, 9 am to 6 pm.

by David Levy

Council also ratified the constitution of the Women's Collective Press, thus approving the principle of an autonomous women's paper on campus that would be published bi-weekly. Council rejected a motion to pay \$745 for a trip to Hollywood, Florida for Internal Vice-President Michael John-

Several councillors noted, however, that the Secretary-Treasurer needs to be bilingual and therefore must be recruited from this province.

continued on page 7

Today

Chess Club:
Meets today at 3 pm in Union cafeteria until we find a room. Bring sets and souls.

Sandwich Theatre:
Two plays by W.B. Yeats "The Only Jealousy of Emer," and "Purgatory." Free admission 1 pm.

The Beggar's Opera:
Department of English presents John Gay's The Beggar's Opera. Tickets are on sale at the Union box office (392-8926) or at the door. Saturday at 2 and 8 pm.
Women and Arts Symposium:
Creative woman: a symposium on the literary and performing arts. A lecture on "Fashion and Costume" will be given by Suzanne Jean at 12 pm in 123-4 Union. Authors Luce Guilavet and Andree Maillet will speak about their art, 8 pm L219. Daycare provided in Union 457-58.

United Farmworkers:
Demonstration and mass picket today. 15,000 protest petitions will be presented at Dominion headquarters today at 3 pm, 6855 Cote des Neiges.
Chinese Students' Society:
Film show: 1. Fishing in South China Sea, 2) Little Trumpeter, 3) Green Pine Peak. FDA Auditorium at 8 pm. Also the deadline for nominations is at 4 pm today. Submit nominations to Mr. Tom Cross at the Students' Union office.

McGill Christian Fellowship:
Rev. Peter McCaskill: second in a series on the study of First John. In Union 327 at 12 pm.
McGill Chaplaincy Services:
Have you heard? 1) modern Muslim music (Islam) director Al-Hajj Sayyid Abdul Al-Khabyr. 2) Concordia University: Ted Quinlan and Jon Rehder—jazz and gospel music—noon at Redpath Hall. Free admission.
East Asian Studies Association:
Very important meeting to plan for weekend trip to the country (schedules for weekend of March 21) at 3:30 pm at the Centre. All interested persons must attend.

SAVOY SOCIETY
Tickets now on sale for Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance", March 19, 20, 22 at 8 pm at the Union box office.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT
MSSA invites all clubs of the ISA to participate in our Badminton Tournament this Sunday, March 16, 12 pm for a challenge Trophy. All entries by Friday. Call Wai Hung, 288-3970.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY
All members of Choral group and drama group please meet on Saturday, March 15, at 8 pm in Union B26. Refreshments will be served.

HARPO-FELLINI PRODUCTIONS
Catch a few thrills and chills—see "Psycho," an Alfred Hitchcock doozie on Saturday, March 15 and Sunday, March 16 at 8 pm at 3935 University. Admission 75 cents.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY
Fourth get-together meeting on Saturday, March 15 at 3:30 pm, L830. Mr. Mahmoud Ayyub will speak on Muslims in North America.

SOUTH ASIA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Film showing Umrao Jan Ada featuring classical south Asian music and dances Saturday, March 15, FDA auditorium at 8 pm.

MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
The day on the mountain, Saturday, March 15 has been cancelled.

AMAS
Presents "The Accounting Program: What will you have to take" with Profs. Duff, Ellis and Burnett. Monday, March 17 at 12 pm in SBB451. Also nominations for new president and executive. Refreshments will be served.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!
Happy Birthday to Ron, our proofreader, and to Campbell.

THE CARIBBEAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

PRESENTS A GALA CARIBBEAN FETE

FEATURING
ON FRIDAY MARCH 21, 1975:

'A CULTURAL EVENING'

IN MOYSE HALL -- ARTS BLDG.
AT 7:30 P.M.

PROGRAM:

"The Professor" - a Trinidad comedy
Jolk Music & Dances
Etc.

ADMISSION \$1.00

COME & HEAR:

ROSIE DOUGLAS

UNION 123-4 SATURDAY MARCH 22, '75
at 2:00 pm.

YOU'RE INVITED
TO A FABULOUS

FESTIVAL DANCE

ON SAT. MARCH 22, 1975

IN THE

BALLROOM-UNION BUILDING

3480 MCGILL AVENUE

FROM 8:30 P.M. TO 3:00 A.M.

FEATURING:
SCORPIO Sunshine Sounds from
the Caribbean

& MR. BIG PETE'S DISCO

\$1.50
ADMISSION

BEER
LIQUOR
RUM PUNCH

EXOTIC
FOOD

COMPUTER CAREERS

BY CONTROL DATA

ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

"WE BUILD COMPUTERS . . . WE'RE ALSO INVOLVED IN BUILDING CAREERS"

NEXT COURSES START MAR. 31st

- KEYPUNCH COURSE DURATION 7 WEEKS
- COMPUTER OPERATOR COURSE DURATION 3 MONTHS
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMING COURSE .. DURATION 8½ MONTHS
- COMPUTER MAINTENANCE COURSE DURATION 10 MONTHS
- ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY OVER 400 COURSES AVAILABLE

An "INFORMATION SEMINAR" pertaining to these courses
will be held (without cost or obligation)

SAT. MORN., MAR. 15th, 10:30 A.M. or MON. EVE., MAR. 17th, 8:00 P.M.

● FILMS ● PRESENTATION ● APTITUDE TESTING

KEYPUNCH "INFORMATION SESSION" TUES., MARCH 18th, 7:30 P.M.

Choice of 3 different schedules permit (in some instances)
full or part time work while attending the course.

- A: MORNING CLASSES 7 A.M. TO NOON, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
- B: AFTERNOON CLASSES 1 P.M. TO 6 P.M., MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
- C: EVENING CLASSES 6:30 TO 10:30 MONDAY, TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVES.

"FULL TIME" PLACEMENT SERVICE AVAILABLE UPON GRADUATION

FOR INFORMATION: CALL, WRITE, OR VISIT
CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE

2020 UNIVERSITY ST., 16th FLOOR
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

PHONE 284-8484

8:30 A.M.
TO 7 P.M.

CONTROL DATA

CANADA LTD.

BEFORE SELECTING A
TRAINING CENTRE:

- Shop around
- Compare different institutes
- Get all the facts
- Do not register on your 1st visit
- Make your decision
- Return & enroll at a later date

I understand no one will visit me and I AM UNDER NO OBLIGATION

NAME AGE

ADDRESS APT. No.

CITY ZONE

Years of schooling Phone

English Department Drama Programme presents

The Beggar's Opera

by John Gay

Moyses Hall, Arts Building

on March 12, 13, 14, & 15 - 8:00 P.M. and March 15 - 2:00 P.M.

Tickets on sale at the Union Box Office

3480 McTavish, or at the door.

All Evening performances:
\$3.00 for the general public
\$2.00 for students.

Saturday matinee:
\$2.00 for the general public.
\$1.00 for students

Reservations: Call 392-8926



WANTED
ALIVE

JOHN D.
CUSTOMER
AGE 1-84

REWARD

LEE JEANS
\$11.95

LEE OVERALLS IN STOCK.

CANADIAN JEAN MACHINE

3508 Park Ave. (corner Milton)

Tel. 844-9112



The Lady Vanishes

Fri., March 14

The Last Detail

Sat., March 15

Both in L132; 7 & 9:30 PM 75 cents Info: 392-8934

James Bay Project: First round to native people

(but where do they go from here)

In the circumstances, it was the best his people could hope for, said Billy Diamond, chief of the Rupert House Band of the Cree nation and grand chief of the Cree Council.

He spoke in grave tones last November as he outlined the agreement in principle under which the Cree and Inuit would suspend their challenge in the courts to Premier Robert Bourassa's cherished project of the century.

The agreement is the result of three years of court action over the land rights of 6,000 Cree and 4,000 Inuit. They live in the huge expanse of land in northern Quebec that is disappearing under the bulldozers of the \$12 billion James Bay project. The largest industrial undertaking ever conceived in Canada—and probably in North America.

"We have removed the worst effects of the project," said Diamond. "We got the best engineers in the world to agree to move LG-1 (dam) from Mile 23 to Mile 54."

Now at least, he said, they would have a reservation on which they would have exclusive rights plus a huge preserve for hunting and fishing.

"There are those (non-natives) who will firmly believe that we are selling out. Among our own people, there are those who say our positions on certain points should have been a little stronger. But we bargained using the best we had," Diamond said.

Province admits natives exist

Considering that in 1971 the province was hardly willing to admit that native people existed, it was perhaps the best that they could have expected.

In July of '71 the Indians of Quebec Association announced the first opposition to the James Bay project on the grounds that the dams of the project would flood Cree hunting and fishing grounds.

The Cree and Inuit people joined together in 1972 and began pressing for an injunction against the James Bay Development Corporation, the James Bay Energy Corporation and 24 contracting firms to halt the project.

Finally in November 1973, the Cree and Inuit were granted an interlocutory injunction by Justice Albert Malouf of the Superior Court. In his decision Judge Malouf said it would be impossible to evaluate damages to the Indians and Inuit and added, "It is clear that if the works continue, irreparable harm and injury will be caused to the petitioners."

Judge Malouf held that the James Bay Development Corporation and its two previous years of construction was illegal and beyond the power of the province until the land claims of the native people had been settled.

A week later the James Bay Development and Energy corporations received a suspension on the injunction from the Quebec Appeals Court.

Later the Appeals Court ruled that the Inuit didn't have any rights of land. They said the relationships people have with

- \$75-million in cash over the first ten years.
- \$75-million in royalties from hydroelectric projects over a longer period of time.
- a land settlement setting aside 2,000 square miles as a reserve for the Cree people, and an additional 25,000 square miles of territory for hunting, fishing, and trapping.
- relocation of the project's first dam at Mile 23 to Mile 54 of the LaGrande River, (as measured from James Bay) which natives considered to be too close to Fort George.
- any plans for development must be discussed with the Cree people.
- negotiations are to take place to establish Cree school boards, police and health agencies.

the land, how long they have been there, the spiritual condition by which the people live on the land, or other realities didn't make any legal difference.

They said that the Crown of England, the Crown of Canada, and the Crown of Quebec had never chosen to define the rights of the Cree clearly enough, and hadn't even mentioned the Inuit—therefore they had no legal right.

In fact, legal rights played little role at the bargaining table.

It was a simple matter—the native people wanted to save as much as they could of what little they had left, and the negotiators for the province wanted to pay as little as possible and still create an appearance of justice before political pressures developed against them.

The battle continued. The government sought as much as possible to keep negotiations out of the public eye.

Natives reject offer

Early in 1974, the native people rejected a \$100 million offer from the government. From the beginning the native people stressed that land, not money, was their objective. Soon afterwards the Grand Council of the Cree was formed and incorporated to facilitate the intense negotiations with the government.

Prime Minister Robert Bourassa's special representative John Ciccia, transmitted the government's best and final offer to the native people and requested an answer by last November 10, at the latest.

"So we took it around to the people," Diamond said. It was the height of the trapping season—not the time for people to make major political decisions. Native people usually make

decisions slowly and without haste.

The negotiators travelled around from settlement to settlement, spending two nights in each one, meeting, meeting half the night.

Albert Diamond, band manager at Rupert House, said "It had to be explained over again each time. We told them, 'Listen—this is it. The way we think, we won't tell you. We don't really give you our opinion. We want to hear what you have to say about it.'" The people had decided a week later and the provisional agreement was signed.

"I don't know if it's worth a row of beans," said Boyce Richardson, a journalist and film-maker who has followed the entire proceedings. "The project is going to be built. The James Bay project is a gigantic and massive offensive against the nature on which the native life depends. You can't really say whether this thing is going to work or not (even if the agreement is kept). What you can say is that the Indians have gained certain controls that have never been gained before and it remains to be seen if it works."

"The fact is that the bloody case should never have been in court," said Richardson. "The Indians and Inuit were forced into court to defend themselves."



It was only when they got into court that the project was ever subjected to public examination—it wasn't a forum in which that public examination should have been done."

"People in New England want to have the benefits of electricity and to double their consumption every ten years without having any of the disadvantages," Richardson said. "They don't want their communities spoiled by having big dams built and they have stopped Consolidated Edison from doing it. The result is that the dams are being built in the lands of the Cree and Inuit because everybody thought they couldn't defend themselves."

Control over environment

The Cree and Inuit fought long and hard for some control over their environment.

According to the provisional agreement, for instance, a mining company wishing to move into the north will have to submit a complete plan of its activities, including plans for restoration to a co-ordination committee on

which the Grand Council of the Cree will hold a balance of power.

If the plan is enforced, the Grand Council would then have to enforce it. That could mean a new high standard of law enforcement in Canada—or if the mining companies have more resources and political power than the Crees, the end result could be that they will operate as they do now—with little restriction.

The Cree were given 2,000 square miles of reserve land and to hunting, fishing, and trapping rights to 25,000 square miles of their land. One of the Cree bands, the Mistassini, alone already traps over 60,000 square miles. Their land will be reduced to 7,000 square miles. These rights are not strictly guaranteed though beyond an agreement to compensate any future loss of land with replacement land—or cash.

The Cree and Inuit fought hard for what they got and will be better off than most native people in Canada. At least their agreement will eventually be passed into law by the government, whereas most treaties are simply gentlemen's agreements that Parliament has yet to recognize.

Change: inevitable or contrived?

Only a decade ago, the Cree and the four-legged and flying and swimming creatures were alone together in the north. Now, railroads, aircraft, and highways criss-cross the land and high water prevents waterfowl and beaver from feeding and the fish can't spawn when the water is low.

Times are changing

Some say that change is inevitable, and that the Cree would soon give up their rights in the bush, anyway. But over 50% of the people who now are in the bush have been to the south to school. They have come back to the ways of their people by their own choice.

For them, the \$150-million in the new agreement is of little interest.

"The battle against James Bay has been a farce," Richardson asserts. "Apart from the Indians' fight, there has been nothing to it. There's been a tiny handful of people who have succeeded in very little, really, because of the value system of the society. The society wants (the project) and doesn't even care if it's well done."

It was less than a year after the FLQ crisis that Bourassa announced the James Bay project at a Liberal Party rally in Quebec City's Colisée hockey rink. The background music was building up to a great stereophonic crescendo, "LA BAI JAMES" stretched across three adjacent wide screens, and the public address system loudly proclaimed a grandiose project as BOOM: "The World Begins Today!"

Comment

Students need u



Student demonstration in 1968.

by Sheldon Goldfarb

Two articles in the Daily last week argued that students should not organize in a union of students, like the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ), or try to work through bodies that administer student affairs, like the McGill Students' Society. Instead, said the articles, students should act together only in political organizations, in groups that have unified political positions.

Both articles used the same reasoning. Students, they said, do not make up a social class, but contain people coming from and destined for various classes. As a result, students have no common interests except the desire for a diploma. And since they have no common interests, they cannot organize on the basis of their interests as students.

Thus, students should "avoid turning inwards upon themselves" and should "go beyond their 'professional interests'," as one of the articles put it.

In my view this reasoning is fundamentally wrong and harmful.

True, students have differing social backgrounds and thus

have some different interests. But they also have some interests in common and can organize to defend those interests.

Tenants

In the same way, tenants belong to various social classes and thus have some different interests; but they also have common interests—desiring lower rents and more livable apartments—and can organize to defend those interests. Or would those who attack student unionism also attack tenants' associations?

Women, as another example, can be found in every social class and hence have some different interests. Would those who attack student unions also argue that women should not organize to fight male chauvinism?

Returning to students, one of their key common interests is in being able to afford to continue their studies. Easy access to loans and bursaries is thus in the interests of all students, as are the longer-term demands for free tuition and stipends for students. Another demand serving student interests is that there be jobs for graduates.

Students also need improved

education. They need smaller classes (requiring that more teachers be hired) and better rooms, equipment, etc.

Improved education also means a more critical approach to what we study. Students are those who study, and the aim of study should be understanding with a view to action. But instead, the school system encourages superficiality (patching together of acceptable ideas from standard texts) and discourages creative inquiry. It does so by giving us too much work and by openly discouraging criticism of accepted viewpoints. To promote understanding and hence to serve student interests, course loads should be lightened and critical inquiry encouraged.

Thus, students have much more in common than the desire for a diploma. Moreover, their common interests are progressive. Their interests oppose business—or the government representing business—and thus are in line with the struggle against the forces holding back social progress.

For instance, hiring more teachers would require more government spending on education, with the extra funds

Comment

ANEQ a step forward for student

by Larry Tansey

On Thursday, March 6, an article appeared in the Daily entitled, "ANEQ: as weak as Students' Society." This article presented a distorted picture of the role and purpose of the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ). As McGill students will be asked to decide within the next few weeks whether they'd like to join ANEQ, it is important for them to have accurate information on the subject. The following article is an attempt to give a true picture of ANEQ.

Last term witnessed the largest mobilization of Quebec students since the upsurges of the 1960's. Students' opposition centred on the government's policy of cutting back its educational budget, especially its attempt to tighten the loans and bursary system. Demonstrations, meetings, and a province-wide strike of 100,000 students were highlights of this struggle.

The real significance of this mobilization of students itself, however, is that students have taken up the task of organizing themselves in a conscious and planned manner. Such action will serve to break the isolation and disunity of students that has existed in Quebec ever since 1969, when the last general organization of Quebec students was dissolved.

Uniting students

The struggle of CEGEP students against the government cutbacks had the effect of uniting students and forcing them to put away differences so as to be able to fight against the

common enemy. This necessity meant organizing province-wide, since without a national association, their resistance to government policies would be ineffective.

Thus, as early as November 7, 1974, student leaders who were spearheading the movement against the government's "Aptitude Tests for University Students" (tests designed to increase restrictions on university admissions) proposed to a congress of 27 CEGEPs a motion to begin the first steps towards setting up a national association for Quebec students. (ANEQ). The motion read: "Considering that—since the early 1970s the government of Quebec practised a policy of budget-cutting in education and welfare.

"Considering that the budget cuts go as direct or indirect subsidies to private enterprise;

"Considering that to resist this policy of budget-cutting, now the Aptitude Tests (and others to come), it is necessary that students get organized on a provincial scale;

"Considering that the national congress of CEGEPs can constitute the basis of such an organization;

"—the Ste-Hyacinthe workshop proposes the formation of a provisional committee made up of a representative from each region working for the drafting of a constitution and of the technical details of its implementation."

Only three CEGEPs voted against this motion. Their reasons for opposition was that students have "no common interests" and therefore "there is no need for a national association for students." They claimed that to form a

national association at this time would be to parachute it from the sky.

To this argument the majority replied that now, more than ever, was the time to build a national association, since students across the province were being hit by budget cutbacks.

For the most part, opposition to the formation of ANEQ has been based on anarchist principles. Those who oppose ANEQ do so on the basis that any mass organization for students (like ANEQ) is bound to serve the government. They call instead for the building of a "political organization" that unites students on a "clear political basis," such as "opposition to capitalism." According to this theory, the economic struggle of students is not against the capitalist system. Who are the students fighting against?

Erroneous view

This erroneous view of politicizing struggles has led to outright opposition to the economic struggle of students. For example, during the loans and bursary struggle, one of the representatives of this anarchist view asked, "Are we always going to fight dollars? When are we going to fight for more ultimate goals?"

And when the students, through their persistent struggle, forced the government to accept their terms, the anarchists claimed that the students were abandoning the struggle even though the students had said: "The struggle is not finished because we must remember that the victories gained at the time of the walkouts could be lost in future negotiations."

Those who oppose ANEQ somehow regard it as being a threat to "the developing, progressive student movement." This position leads them to make all sorts of unfounded accusations, such as that ANEQ is an undemocratic, bureaucratic organization cut off from students.

In fact, as ANEQ history shows, it is an organization that grew out of student struggles and in turn serves the basic desire of students to get organized to defend their common interests.

The so-called "Marxist-Leninists" and "progressives" who argue that students do not have common interests and hence do not need their own mass organization fail to understand or are blind to see that students have already shown what their common interests are—uniting on the basis of defending themselves against the economic attacks of the government. Those people do not understand that the objective conditions are forcing students to organize themselves in their self-defence organizations, the same way that workers are forced to unite in their defence organization.

Self-defence organization

For these reasons, the leaders and the vast majority of educational institutions who compose ANEQ have rejected the idea of its being a co-ordinating body that exchanges information about student struggles. They realize that ANEQ can only be an effective organization if it acts as a self-defence organization for students. That is, it must be an organization that fights "for our interests and our fundamental rights

Union to defend interests

coming directly from increased taxes on business profits or from a reduction of spending on the military and other business-oriented activities.

The demand for jobs is likewise directed against our business-run economy, which cannot provide work for all graduates.

And the fight for free tuition and stipends primarily serves working-class youth; it will enable more of them to attend university, increasing the educational level of the workers and making them better able to play their leading role in the struggle against business.

Now, since demands like the last one favour students or potential students from the working class more than others, it might be thought that student organizations should appeal only to working-class students and forget about others. But such a course would be foolish; it would alienate potential support from students of different social classes, who on such issues share the interests of working-class students, although to a lesser degree.

Student base

Since the students do have common interests, it is possible

for them to unite to fight for them. And since those interests are progressive, it is good that they do so. The struggle around student issues should be the base of the student movement.

It is just such issues that the authors of last week's articles ignored. For them, it seems, students as students have little importance. Students cannot unite in mass organizations to fight for anything that concerns them directly; all they can do is form political groups to support non-student causes (e.g., workers' strikes, national liberation struggles).

Now, there is nothing wrong with students forming such political groups. In fact, it is important that students support progressive struggles of non-students.

Moreover, on such non-student issues, students have no inherent common interests, a fact that one of the authors used (pointing specifically to the split among McGill students over whether to support last year's maintenance workers' strike) to argue that students in general have no common interests. His error is that he did not distinguish between stud-

ent issues (on which there are common interests) and non-student issues (on which there are no such interests and on which only political groups can be effective.)

But although student support through political groups for progressive non-student struggles is important, it is secondary to the students' day-to-day struggles in defence of their "professional interests." To argue the reverse is to forget that students are students; it is to ignore the life situation of students.

Even if both levels of struggle were equally important, however, why would it be necessary to pose a mechanical either-or choice between the two? Can't students organize on both levels?

Students' Society

Besides the general arguments denying that students have common interests, the author of the article on the Students' Society gives several specific reasons for disbanding that body.

First, she says, the society is no good to students, since the administration retains final control over its actions.

But if the Students' Society poorly represents students, and I agree that it does, we should try to change it to free it from administration control and make it a true students' society. That this particular Students' Society is poorly organized does not mean there is something wrong with the principle of a students' society.

The author implies, however, that it will be impossible to change the Students' Society, since it was set up in the first place by the administration back in 1908, as an administration tool. It very probably was, but so what? Just because the Students' Society was organized in a certain way almost 70 years ago does not mean it must stay that way.

Second, the author notes that many Students' Society leaders have been very right-wing and have attacked progressive causes. But is that the fault of the Students' Society as such? It seems wrong to me to blame the structure for the backward policies of people holding high positions in the structure. The answer is not to abolish the structure, but to get progressives elected to the high positions.

Finally, the author quotes Robert Shaw, a former vice-principal (administration), as saying that the university is safe from change as long as it is made up of "scholars in many disciplines and in a variety of fields," since their divergent views will keep them from uniting for change.

To achieve change, you might conclude, students should unite to end their isolation. But no, the author instead concludes that students should separate, that they should break up the Students' Society and collect in separate groups to end their isolation. According to the author, unity in the Students' Society equals isolation, and separation into small groups equals unity. I confess that I find it hard to follow her logic.

Both articles on the student movement contain radical-sounding arguments for doing nothing on student issues. The Students' Society has been controlled by the administration; so let's abandon the Students' Society. Students should support progressive non-student causes; so we should not organize to defend our own interests.

The positions in the articles have nothing to offer students and should be rejected. Students should work to make the Students' Society an effective representation of student interests at McGill. And students should work to make ANEQ a union that will serve the interests of all Quebec students.

movement

as students."

Another motion, presented by a handful of anarchists to make ANEQ responsible to local general assemblies in each school, rather than to the National Congress, was rejected on the same basis as the one above. The National Congress is the general body where all CEGEPs and university institutions are represented; when the motion was defeated by the overwhelming majority, the anarchists claimed the decision was undemocratic. In fact, by making ANEQ responsible to the National Assembly, all the majority did was to reconfirm the necessity of ANEQ's being an organization that can make decisions and give leadership to students. The anarchist motion, far from ensuring democracy, would have prevented ANEQ from doing anything of importance without the approval of some 50 local student assemblies.

Build among students

But making ANEQ responsible to the National Congress has not affected the determination of its members to build ANEQ among the students. Thus, when the delegations at the Sherbrooke Congress began to get bogged down in the discussion of the details of the constitution at the third consecutive congress called to discuss the constitution, Pierre Laroche, the delegate from CEGEP Ste-Hyacinthe, rose and posed this question:

"The question before us now is to understand how could we have thought we would be able to build a strong and combative ANEQ, in a position to defend

the rights and interests of students, by definitions in a constitution, when certain things can only be defined in practice?"

He went on to confirm the necessity of building ANEQ among students:

"At the present time, rich from the experience of Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec and the recent events, ANEQ with its militant spirit will not be duped and will establish itself where it must be—that is, for and with the mass of students, which will be for it a source of unassailable strength against those who wish to see it disappear!"

This speech, made in support of the motion calling for the immediate founding of ANEQ and the working out of the details of the constitution in the course of practical work later, was received with prolonged applause from the delegations present. Moreover, when the motion itself was passed creating ANEQ, the delegations rose to their feet and began clapping and shouting "Ce n'est qu'un debut. Continuons le combat!"

The official founding of ANEQ is now scheduled for March 22. Contrary to the Daily article mentioned above, an association can only join if the students in the educational institutions it represents vote for it to join. Thus, McGill students will shortly be asked to decide themselves whether they wish to unite with the rest of Quebec students. Since at McGill we are facing problems similar to other students throughout Quebec, (like budget cuts) it is necessary that we vote for unity.

Council...

continued from page 3

In other business, Council:

- voted \$3000 to McGill Family Daycare Centre to cover a third of its deficit this year. Council expects the administration and Students' Service to cover the remaining two-thirds of the deficit.

- tabled the motion presented a month ago that the McGill Daily be censured. External Vice-President Michel Celemski argued that the Daily had improved during the interval. Since only two weeks of publication remain, he said there was no point to the motion.

- voted to partially subsidize the Cuban Student Study Tour.

- refused to endorse \$185 spent on the recent Chess Tournament.

- recognized the right of Students' Society employees to unionize.

Writers...

continued from page 1

century has seen the emergence of major women authors, many of whom have successfully made their mark with men authors." She added, "These women authors have been feminists, as they believed that sex should not be a determinant in realizing their potential and talents as writers."

Bruce said that George Eliot may seem like a "reactionary" in the contemporary context, but was a feminist in an essential way. "Though Eliot's characters are women, her central themes are human and universal," she said. "Eliot wrote extensively on the repressive barriers facing women, and at the same time, she also portrayed men as facing societal repression."

Bruce pointed out that while Eliot did not actively participate in the women's movements of her time, she made a quiet assertion of her right to happiness as a woman by choosing to live openly with a man outside of marriage.

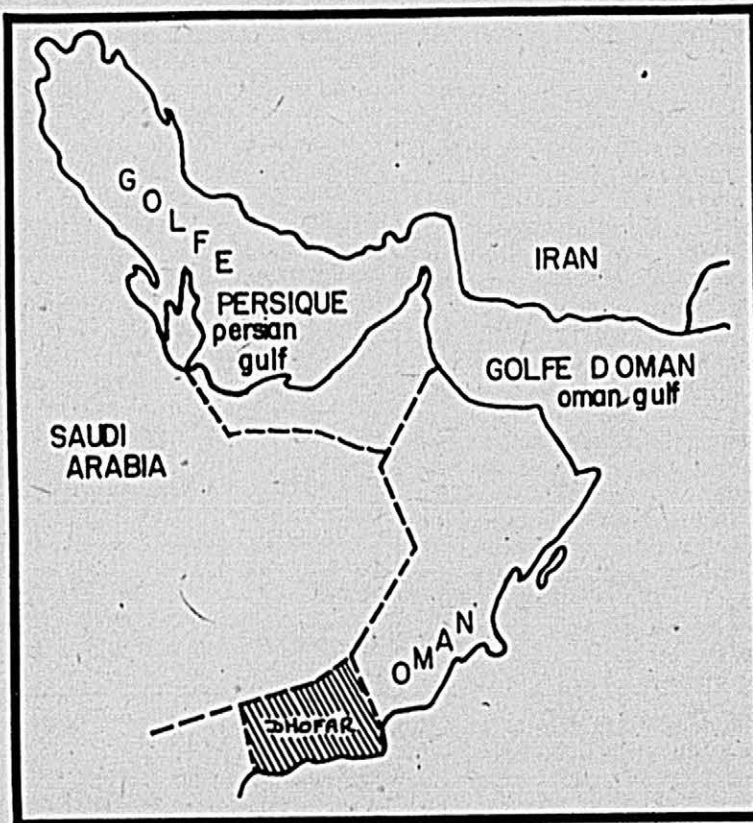
Gabrielle Pascal chose Simone de Beauvoir's novel "Le Deuxieme Sexe" as the topic of her discussion.

"In this novel," Pascal said, "Simone de Beauvoir denounced the situation of women and the whole class situation in bourgeois society. She also attacked the mystification of things 'feminine'."

The last speaker, Eileen Hausfather, gave a detailed analysis of Doris Lessing's major works. Hausfather sees the distinguishing mark of Lessing's works as challenging male monopoly of the world. She said, "Lessing's writings are set in the historical framework of the inter-war years and convey a strong sense of history."

Hausfather added, "Lessing raised issues of feminine consciousness in relation to history, and topics like imperialism, racism and sexism were explored. Essentially, Lessing strove to portray the way an individual relates to society."

U.S. now involved in Oman war



by Tony Porter

New military escalations last month brought the United States into the attempt to crush the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) fighting in the province of Dhofar. American missiles and advisers joined the 11,000 Iranian and 1,500 British forces in support of the Sultan of Oman.

Oman is strategically located on the Arabian peninsula near the Persian Gulf, in a politically unstable area (14 of 15 Gulf states are absolute monarchies) and supplies 80 percent of the developed world's oil needs.

The Shah of Iran has called the fighters of the PFLO "forces of subversion, of destruction, of chaos, and of murder" and has underlined his intention not to tolerate any "subversion" from the Arab side of the gulf. He has indicated the necessity of protecting the oil needs of the industrialized west, saying "the loss of Oman will lead to those of United Emirates, of Qatar and

of Bahrain."

In the fighting, which began in 1965, the Sultan and his supporters have tried to destroy the economic life of the areas controlled by the PFLO. British planes have dropped incendiary bombs and flaming barrels of oil on livestock, crops, wells, and dwellings.

Despite the constant disruption of life in the 90 percent of Dhofar controlled by the PFLO, extensive social and economic reforms have been established, including literacy campaigns, collectivization of land, and transformation of traditional culture and relationships, including the role of women. These reforms are in contrast to the rest of Oman, which in 1970 had one hospital and three primary schools (all of whose students were boys chosen by the Sultan.)

Britain has been actively involved in Dhofar since 1920, when it created a modern army for the Sultan. Today equip-

ment, key posts in the armed forces and administration, mercenaries and even the commander of the Omani armed forces are British.

Besides missiles and advisers, the United States is trying to get landing rights on the island of Mezira, just off the Omani coast. According to Newsweek, CIA director Colby has been asked by Sultan Qabus for aid in fighting the PFLO.

Although the PFLO has had major successes against the vastly superior numbers and equipment of the Iranians and the British, they issued an urgent statement last January 31, saying that the situation is critical and the liquidation of the Dhofar revolution is an immediate possibility. "We appeal to all progressive and democratic forces to pressure their governments for a decisive stand against the Iranian invasion and to support the fighting of the steadfast masses in Oman."

Around campus

'Come friends who sail the sea'

The *Pirates of Penzance* is the most enthusiastic show that the Society has attempted in its 11 year history.

Trevor Payne, the well known jazz band leader now studying conducting at McGill, has taken on the task of musical director. From his point of view, *Pirates* is the most difficult Gilbert and Sullivan work. Not only has he been working with the 26-member cast since October, but has also rehearsed a 24-piece orchestra since January.

Rod Hayward is the stage director for *Pirates*. He is the director of the theatre school at John Abbott College on the Lakeshore.

The *Pirates of Penzance* is a

satire on Victorian life in general. Some of its more pointed barbs are aimed at those fine British institutions of the military, the police and the House of Peers. Its effect has been described by one critic as that of a man looking at the world through the wrong end of an opera glass.

Pirates will be performed at Moyse Hall in the Arts Building next Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights (March 19, 20, 22) at 8. Tickets are \$1.50 on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and \$2.50 on Saturday night. They are available at the Union Box Office or at the door. There will be no Friday night performance.



Joffre Mercier as Major-General Stanley in rehearsal.

Classical India on film

A story of the times of Maharajahs in undivided India of the previous century, *Umrao Jan Ada*, comes to McGill Saturday night.

The setting of *Umrao Jan Ada* lies in the once Muslim cultural centre of Lucknow in India.

The story of *Umrao Jan Ada* comes from the life sketch of a prominent woman prostitute of Lucknow of the same name.

The conflicting secondary role structures of women in traditional South Asian society are clearly exemplified through the dramatization of the life of *Umrao Jan Ada*. For prostitutes were not only considered

to be despicable souls, but were also believed to provide the spice of life for the aristocratic members of a highly stratified social system.

And to the extent that these binds can be applied to women belonging to the Muslim society in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh today, the issues raised in this celebrated film are still relevant today.

Directed in the style of *Pakeezah*, this film scores high in entertainment with classical South Asian songs and dances. *Umrao Jan Ada* is being screened by South Asia Students Association in FDA Auditorium at 8 pm Saturday.

Residences...

continued from page 1

three weeks."

"If we don't reduce the services," Rannells said, "we will have to raise the fees so much that only the wealthy will be able to afford living here, and we don't want that." He set as his goal "a reasonable fee that people will be able to afford,

accompanied by a reduction in the services according to what the students choose."

Rannells is now holding open meetings in each of the dormitories so that the students can suggest which services are dispensable.

One side effect of the steep increase might be a reduction in the tremendous demand for dormitory space, which last year resulted in a waiting list of 2,000 Rannells said.

The director said that all possible inflationary factors

have been assimilated into next year's budget and that the budgeted money will not be overextended, as it was this year, creating a small deficit.

Before the budget is passed, it must be approved by the McGill Finance Committee, which must be assured the budget is balanced. Traditionally, the university has paid any deficits, but Rannells said he fears that, given McGill's present financial troubles, the dormitories can not depend on McGill's "generosity" this year.

The CIA: an integral part of US foreign policy

by Peter Jones

Many people feel the CIA is dangerous because it has too much autonomous power and cannot be controlled. Two recent books, Victor Marchetti's *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* and Philip Agee's *Inside the Company*, both written by former CIA operatives, show the contrary to be true.

The CIA is indeed dangerous—but only because it is an integral part of U.S. foreign policy, working closely with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (AID), and the Armed Services. Furthermore, the CIA receives the support and the cooperation of American big business, labour unions, media and universities.

The relationship between the CIA and the State Department has always been close. In the 1950's John Foster Dulles was Secretary of State while his brother Allen was director of the CIA. Today, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is also head of the Top 40 Committee which approves all high-risk CIA covert operations. Marchetti says that Kissinger "has emerged as the most powerful man in U.S. intelligence—as well as in American foreign policy."

CIA employees transfer easily into the State Department. Ex-CIA director Richard Helms is now ambassador to Iran. Another example is Ray Cline, who was director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research until 1973. Cline had previously spent 22 years in the CIA and had been chief of station in Taiwan and Germany as well as the CIA's deputy director of intelligence. Moreover, most CIA operatives overseas are under State Department cover and have offices in the U.S. embassy.

AID and CIA work hand-in-hand
The Agency for International Development (AID) is widely known for its economic aid to underdeveloped countries, mostly to counteract Soviet influence. But AID also has close ties with the CIA.

For example, it helped finance the CIA's wars in Laos and Vietnam, and regularly uses CIA air transport. Furthermore, AID runs the Public Safety Division which trains foreign police departments either in the home country or at the International Police Academy in Washington, D.C. In addition AID is used as a cover for CIA agents around the world.

The best known case of this is Public Safety Division man, Dan

Mitreone, who was captured and killed by the Tupamaros in Uruguay. (The movie "State of Siege" depicts the Mitreone incident.) It has been alleged that Mitreone was a torture expert for the CIA. Although neither Marchetti nor Agee mentions Mitreone, Agee confirms that torture was widely used in Uruguay and that Mitreone's predecessor was a CIA operative.

The American Army, Navy and Air Force also work with the CIA, in addition to having their own intelligence agencies. The CIA's U-2 flight which was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960 had flown out of an Air Force base in Peshawar, Pakistan. The enormous fleet of CIA planes in Air America, Air Asia, Southern Transport Co., etc. are mostly flown out of Air Force bases. Most important, however, is that the Air Force runs all the reconnaissance satellites.

While the Air Force spies by air, the Navy spies by sea. Both the *Liberty*, which was attacked by the Israelis in 1967, and the *Pueblo*, which was captured by the North Koreans in 1968, were Navy spy ships, obtaining information for the CIA.

The Army also lends a hand with its National Security Agency (NSA) and with the loan of its Special Forces (the Green Berets). The NSA decodes messages and has over a hundred listening posts around the world. The Green Berets on loan to the CIA, operate out of CIA para-military bases, such as in the Canal Zone, and give counter-insurgency training to local troops. These Green Berets were instrumental in suppressing the MIR revolution in Peru in 1965 and in tracking down Che Guevara in Bolivia in 1967. Therefore, it's not surprising that a CIA operative was present at Che's execution.

Consequently, the CIA is an integral part of U.S. foreign policy. During the Cold War this foreign policy seemed to be against "totalitarian" communism and for freedom and democracy. These myths have been destroyed as the United States has consistently supported almost every right-wing military dictator in the Third World. Today, U.S. government officials no longer speak of freedom and democracy. Instead, they justify their actions in the name of "national interests"—generally a euphemism for corporate interests.

There are thus three levels of implementation of U.S. foreign policy: legal diplomacy, clandestine activity and military

intervention. When the first two don't succeed, as in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, the troops are sent in. Since the Vietnam war, however, American public opinion has been against military intervention. Consequently the CIA has had to intensify clandestine activities.

Big business ties

The CIA does not work in a vacuum. It has the support of corporations, union leaders, newspapers and universities. The Board of Directors of the CIA-run Radio Free Europe included the chairman of General Motors and the president of CBS, who both argued against the Radio's dismantlement. The wealthiest family in the U.S., the Rockefellers, also has extremely close ties to Henry Kissinger who is now the most important man in U.S. intelligence. In February 1974 the Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which evaluates the CIA and makes recommendations, included Nelson Rockefeller as well as executives from Motorola, Polaroid and Bell Telephone. Moreover, the First National City Bank, the Bank of Boston and the Royal Bank of Canada are regularly used as CIA funding mechanisms abroad.

Ex-CIA employees often find jobs with big corporations. Robert Maheu, who organized CIA's six assassination attempts against Castro, later worked as head of Howard Hughes' Nevada operations. And when John McCone resigned as director of the CIA in 1965, he went to work for ITT. McCone acted as the ITT-CIA liaison for the operations against Allende in Chile.

Right-wing American labour union leaders also work with the CIA. Since the 1950's George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labour (AFL), has funnelled CIA funds to anti-communist labour organizations around the world, many of which were established by the CIA. The CIA gave \$15,000 to

Irving Brown of the AFL to pay off strong-arm squads in Mediterranean ports to be used against Communist dock workers. Walter Reuther of the CIO received \$50,000 in old \$50 bills from the CIA to bolster anti-communist labour unions in West Germany. Other unions which work closely with the CIA include the American Newspaper Guild, the Oil Workers International and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Although some American newspapers occasionally criticize the CIA and reveal its operations, for the most part the American media cooperates with the Agency. Most journalists don't want to alienate their high-level sources and the CIA often finds it useful to leak certain information. *Time* magazine, for example, knew about the ITT-CIA links in Chile eighteen months before Jack Anderson published it. And when *Newsweek* wanted its 1971 cover story on Richard Helms, it went straight to the CIA for most of its information. Furthermore, some journalists like Tom Braden used to work for the CIA. In 1973 alone there were 40 full-time and free-lance reporters on the CIA payroll.

Universities involved also

The CIA has always played a role in American universities. For example, MIT's Center for International Studies was partially established, staffed and funded by the CIA. Several of the books published by the Center were financed by the CIA. Many university professors do historical and political research for the CIA as well as technological research for the Clandestine Services. From 1956-9 Michigan State University employed CIA agents to operate a police program for Southeast Asia. University professors are also instrumental in recruiting students for the Agency.

The student movement of the sixties didn't limit the CIA's activities as much as it forced

them out of the Ivy League schools and into the more conservative mid-western colleges. For example, Robert Dorrill, the director of the Chinese Studies Program at the University of Pittsburgh, was a China expert for the CIA.

Perhaps the single best example of the cooperation of government and non-government men with the CIA was the secret informal discussion group of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1968. The chairman of the group was banker and former Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon. The discussion leader was Richard M. Bissell Jr., former Chief of Clandestine Services and then a high ranking executive for United Aircraft. That evening "Bissell offered a review and appraisal of covert operations in U.S. foreign policy." The rapporteur of the meeting was William R. Harris, an associate of Harvard's Centre for International Studies.

The remaining 16 members included former CIA officials Allen Dulles, Robert Amory Jr., and William J. Brands. Thomas L. Hughes of the State Department and Col. Sidney B. Berry Jr. of the Army were also present. Non-government members included columnist Joseph Kraft, Vanderbilt University professor Harry Howe Ransom, and Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers' Union. Ted Sorensen, former advisor to President Kennedy and then president of MIT, was also there.

So the CIA is a secret agency of the U.S. government, with very little information about its activities available to the public. The two books by Agee and Marchetti are only small indications of the scope of CIA activities. But these indications show that the CIA is not an independent, autonomous body. It is a small, well-integrated facet of American foreign policy which enjoys the support of the upper levels of American society.



Sports

Intramural Open League

Jocks cop hockey title

by Daily Stiff reporter

Last night at the winter stadium, the championship of Open League hockey was decided when the Jocks put the puck into the net more often than the Neanderthals. Ironically, by scoring more goals than their opponents, the Jocks lost the game.

What?

That's right folks. Ignore that headline. In what had to be the strategical coup of the year, the Neanderthals managed to trick the Jocks into leaving the ice seven minutes before the end of the contest. While the Jocks were celebrating their apparent victory, the Neanderthals poured in twenty goals in the time remaining to win the game 22-6, when it had appeared that they had lost 6-2.

The Jocks were stunned at discovering the true outcome of the contest. Said Jocks' general manager Cranston Snord after hearing the final score, "I guess we were so preoccupied with scoring (six times in 30 minutes), we weren't paying close enough attention to the clock. I don't know. I could've sworn the game was over and we won. I'm still in shock".

Shaking his head, and wiping the champagne from his brow, he continued. "Of course, it's

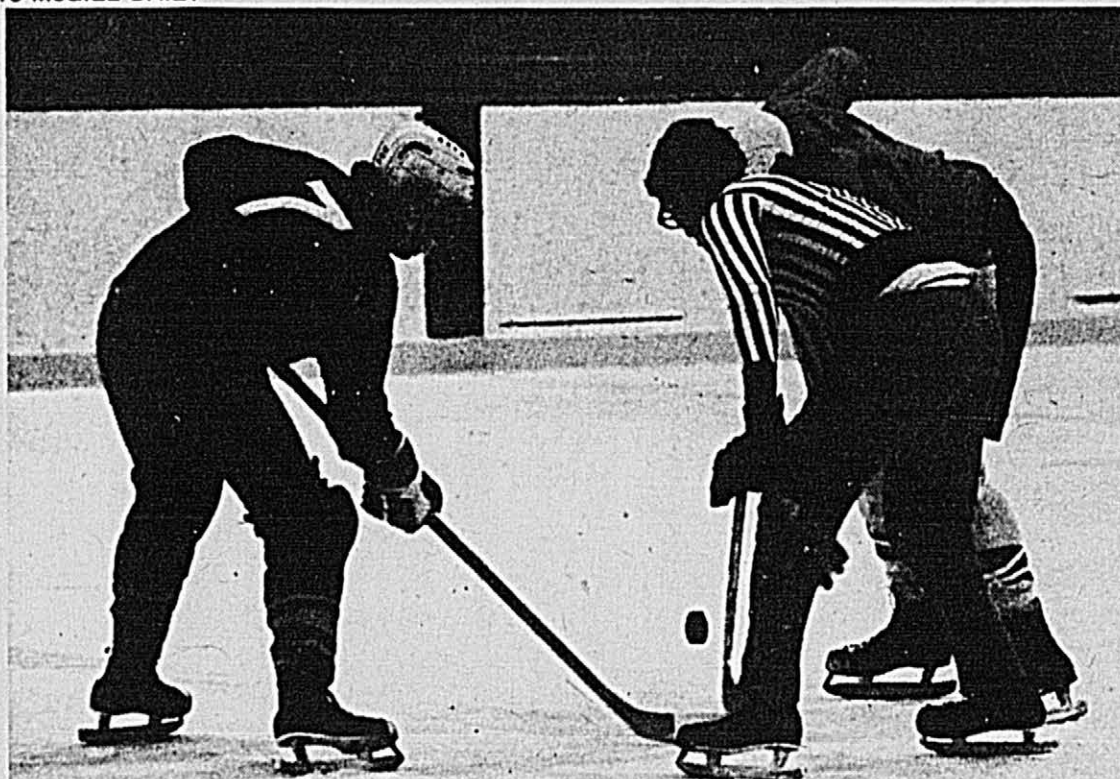
really no one's fault. That's why I'm firing the coach. Someone has to take the blame, and it's not going to be me."

The Jocks took the news of the loss very hard. Their lockerroom was so quiet after the game, that it was assumed you could hear a pin drop. Several sceptical reporters, ran out and bought some pins. When they returned, they began dropping them, first at intervals of two minutes and then, dropping one pin every minute. Their suspicions were well founded. In fact, they couldn't hear the pins drop.

However, it was brought to our attention that a fan in the ceiling was causing a loud noise, preventing the falling pins from being heard. Quickly, the maintenance men were called onto the scene, and the fan was turned off. Once again, the reporters began dropping pins onto the floor. This time, they could be heard striking the floor.

Hence, through the diligent work of the press, it was proven, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the Jocks' locker room was indeed so quiet after the game that you could, in fact, hear a pin drop.

Remember folks, you read it here first.



This is a scene from earlier playoff action in the Intramural Open Hockey League. Last night, the Jocks and the Neanderthals met in the finals. The game was won by the Jocks by the score of 6-2. Therefore, it can be said with confidence that they are the champs. But wait! The game report casts doubts on this conclusion.

Skiers on top

by Roget

The McGill Women's Ski Team is number one in Quebec. A series of team victories spread over two weekends of races gave the women the first spot on the QAAA circuit for the 1975 season.

In a slalom at Mt. Ste-Anne two weeks ago, even though two of the team's stars were missing (and accounted for), consistent skiing on the part of Marie Beland (4th), Joanne Clifford (5th), and Carol Jefferies (10th), gave the team a win for the day. Meanwhile, the men were showing their potential in giant slalom, coming through with their best performances of the year: Mark Bell placed 2nd,

Brian Ward 4th, and Bruce 'Egon' Zimmerman 7th.

The Friday following the Mt. Ste-Anne series, the women's team showed that even the stronger Ontario Circuit wasn't out of their league. At the Queen's Invitational in Camp Fortune, Ottawa they placed second overall despite running into some problems on a couple of runs. Special mention goes to Joanne Clifford who placed third skiing on home ground, and to Debbie Davis for coming in 5th. Strongest showing for the men was a seventh place obtained by Mark Bell.

The Summit

At Mont Garceau last weekend, the women overpowered

the opposition with 2nd, 3rd, and 4th place finishes in the giant slalom earned by Joanne Clifford, Debbie Davis and Alice Jefferies. On Sunday, in the dual slalom, it was victory time again with Joanne placing 3rd, Alice 5th, and Marie Beland 7th.

After wrapping up the Quebec Circuit, the teams are now off to Bethel, Maine for the second leg of the Can-Am University series.

If one can believe anything that is said by anyone on the ski team, the Red Rooster Motel is a good omen for the Redmen and there should therefore be a couple of extra trophies in the Currie Gym showcase next week.

Bowlers first

by Errol Bloom

The McGill Bowling Team beat Dawson in a two week playoff to emerge as the Provincial Inter-collegiate Bowling Champions.

McGill will now go on to play Queen's University in Kingston to see who will become the Eastern Canada Champions.

The "A" team of McGill consists of Larry "Ouzo" Brenhouse, Howie "Clutch" Cooper, Irwin "Count" Horner, and Lorne "Smack" Nadler. The "B" team consists of Errol "Bomber" Bloom, Mike "Robot" Gossack, Brian Leve, and Steve Spiegel. In the first week of playoffs, which was total pins, McGill had games of 1268, 1355, and 1294 for a grand total of 3,917 pins. Dawson had games of 1213, 1285 and 1241 for a grand total of 3,739. Going into the tension packed 2nd week of the playoffs McGill led by 178 pins.

In the 2nd week of the playoffs, the excitement and tension built to a climax. The first game of the three game series, McGill won by a total of 58 pins to up their margin to a total of 230 pins. In the second game though, Dawson came on strong to cut the margin to only 69 pins. The final and deciding game was a nip and tuck affair with both teams bowling very well. McGill finally coming out on top by four pins to win the two week playoff total pins series by only 73 sticks, the closest it has ever been in the illustrious four year history of the league.

This has been McGill's first time in winning the championship. Congratulations to all members of the team and especially Lorne Nadler who led the team in the playoffs with an incredible shooting average of 179.



Well protected with helmets, padding, and long brooms, student volunteers cautiously approach a mysterious balck ball which was discovered on lower campus yesterday morning. Boards were quickly erected around the sphere to protect the buildings nearby. Beginning at eleven o'clock, the volunteers, taking their lives into their hands, slowly nudged the black thing into the meshed net [see photograph]. It proved to be the winning goal.

Black on Black

by David H. Levy

Relativity and Black Holes sounds like a terribly complicated subject. But it took a talk Tuesday in Faculty club to convince an overflow audience and the Daily that the subject really is complicated.

Speaking before the McGill Physical Society and Sigma Chi, Dr. Remo Ruffini, a noted astro-physicist, tried to persuade us that Black holes really do exist.

But after much deliberation, the editorial board of the McGill Daily, at an emergency meeting late last night, decided that the existence of Black Holes is a farce designed to perpetuate sinecure positions by today's astrophysicists.

First, to say that the black holes are the biggest discovery since the atom is an overstatement, since black holes have not yet been discovered and never will be. Black holes are, by definition, black, and since they are projected against a sky that is just as black, the argument for their existence becomes dark indeed.

Professor Ruffini explained that Black Holes are the logical conclusion to the life of a star. After its hydrogen has been largely burnt out, a star has no choice but to explode, increasing in brightness by over 100 million times in a single night, and then gradually fade out to a little blob of matter ten or fifteen miles wide that is so dense that even light cannot escape from it.

The various stages that lead to the birth of a black hole—supernova, white dwarf, neutron star, were illustrated by slides of white dots and by graphs of squiggly lines that made it all so sensible.

But, in faithfully discharging its responsibility to its readers, the Daily must remind them that the argument for the existence of a Black Hole is similar to the funny little diagrams that these same astrophysicists drew up for a model of curved space, where one can start on the inside and end up on the outside without going through anything.

These concepts defy all the laws of physics that Newton and Kepler discovered 300 years ago, and in the interests of general sanity, we request that future studies of black holes be banned.

DANCE DRINK

Fri. & Sat. 9PM
25c GERTRUDE'S

SUMMER JOBS IN SWITZERLAND

Your summer working in Switzerland: An experience you will benefit from as long as you live. Guaranteed jobs: minimum working 2 months — minimum salary per month \$300. — plus food and lodging. Excellent working conditions.

Placement fee: \$60. — incl. handling of working permit for Switzerland (students only). Students 21 years or less can purchase directly from Swissair or Air Canada Youth Airfare tickets \$345. — roundtrip (Montreal - Zurich - Montreal). For students over 22 years free advice of how to travel the cheapest way to Switzerland.

For further details and free brochure (all details explained step by step) please enclose \$1.00 check or money order (for return postage and handling) and write to: International Worktrips in Switzerland, U.S. Representatives c/o J.A.T. Inc., P.O. Box 15101, 4319 E. St. Joseph Way, Phoenix, Arizona 85018, USA Tel. (602) 959-0887

MARCH 27

EXTRA!



Last
Special
Issue
of the
**McGILL
DAILY**

Make sure you reserve
your space before
March 24, 5 P.M.
392-8902 9-5 P.M.

N.B. The Daily will be published every day until March 21.

After your 1st degree, then what?

York's MBA is an option

Business Administration — Arts Administration
Public Administration — Joint MBA/LLB

What makes York's MBA different?

- flexibility
- over 80 electives
- diversified study methods
- outstanding faculty
- emphasis on projects with outside organizations
- interaction with business and government leaders
- public and private management orientation
- full-time and part-time study

We encourage involvement. The result: a solid, respected Faculty. Employers have discovered it. Now it's your opportunity. Study at York. Become part of tomorrow's management team.



YORK
UNIVERSITY

Student Affairs Office
Faculty of Administrative Studies
4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario
M3J 2R6 (416) 667-2532

Please send me an information kit on York's MBA Programme.

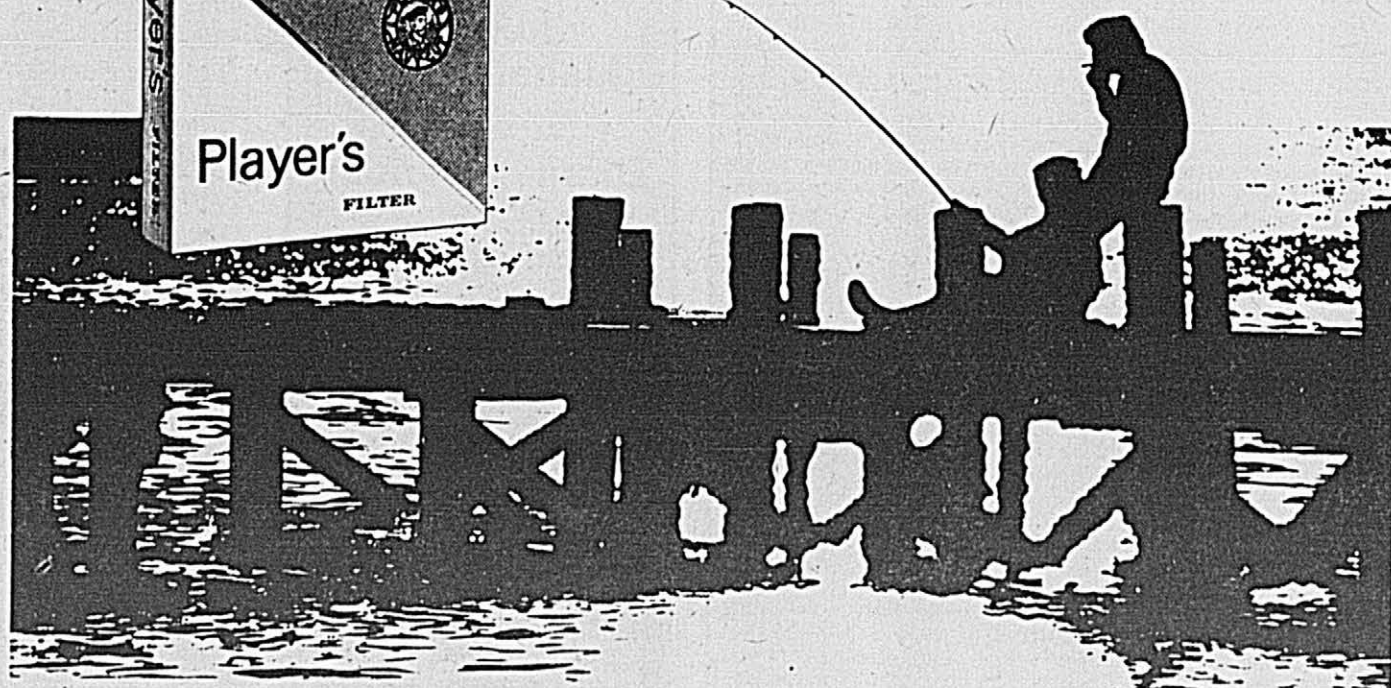
Name _____ Graduating Year _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____

University _____ Programme _____

Player's filter cigarettes. A taste you can call your own.



Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.

the JULLIARDs

are coming with

GABY CASADESUS, PIANIST
SUN. - MARCH 23 - 4.30 P.M.

Program: Mozart, Faure, Mendelssohn

Tickets: \$6-5-4. Students, (age 7-25): \$2.50
Pro Musica - 1270 Sherbrooke W. - 845-0532



THÉÂTRE MAISONNEUVE

PLACE DES ARTS, 129 (Québec) Tél: 842-2112

BENNY GOODMAN

King
of
Swing



Featuring:

PETER APPEYARD
URBIE GREEN
HANK JONES
RAY MOSCA
BUCKY PIZZARELLI
ZOOT SIMS
SLAM STEWART

SAT., MAR. 29th

AT 8.30 P.M.

Tickets \$3.50 to \$7.50

AT PLACE DES ARTS,
AND MONTREAL TRUST, P.V.M.



SALLE WILFRID-PELLETIER

PLACE DES ARTS, Montréal 129 (Québec) Tel: 842-2112

DISCO

Fri. & Sat. 9PM
25c GERTRUDE'S

Camp Maromac

requires

EXPERIENCED MATURE STAFF

Male and Female
Minimum Age—18

For the Following Positions—

1. Senior Counsellors
2. Tennis Instructor
3. Arts & Crafts Instructor
4. Sailing Instructor
5. Canoeing Instructor
6. Physical Education Instructor
7. Asst. Food Services Manager
8. Kitchen Aids

SALARY: dependent on experience.

TO APPLY: Call between 3 p.m. & 5 p.m.
514-688-1753

LIVE DJ

Fri. & Sat. 9PM
25c GERTRUDE'S



Visit the princely
courts of

Indian Maharajahs

in

Umrao Jan Ada

Eastman Color
English Subtitles

Saturday March 15

8 PM FDA Auditorium

admission \$1

A SASA Presentation

DANCE DRINK

Fri. & Sat. 9PM
25c GERTRUDE'S

25% Discount TO GRADUATING STUDENTS



color and black & white portraits

(hoods and gowns available)

Van Dyck

& MEYERS STUDIOS

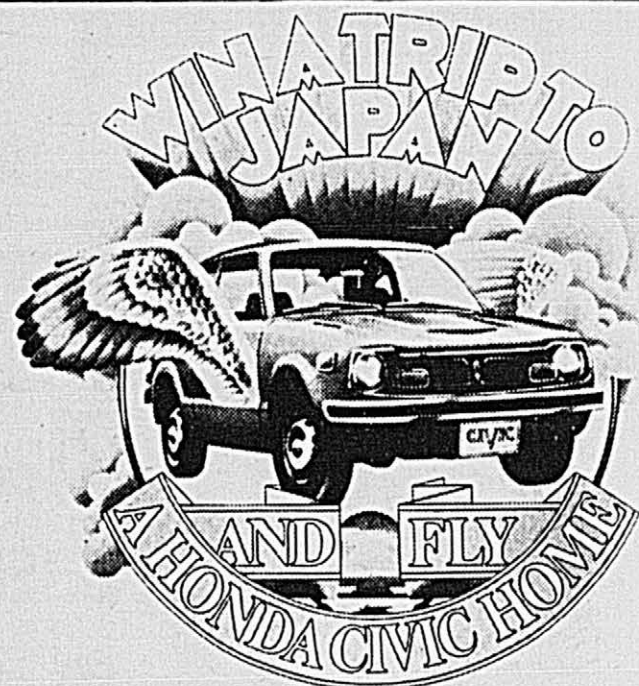
1121 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST — MONTREAL
HOLLAND BUILDING WEST OF PEEL ST.

849-7327

Have you been tested for Tay-Sachs???

Tuesday 12-2

Hillel 3460 Stanley



Your participating Honda Civic Dealer is giving away a free trip to Japan for two. Once you're there, you can pick out your own brand new Honda Civic at the factory. When you're ready to leave, we'll put your new Honda Civic on a plane so you can fly it home. For keeps.

We couldn't think of a better souvenir to bring back from Japan. The Honda Civic offers you superb control with road-hugging front-wheel drive. It has an unbelievable amount of passenger space. And it has a lot of other features you'd be surprised to find in a small economy car.

If you'd like a chance to win a Honda Civic and a trip to Japan, visit any Honda Civic Dealer listed below. All we want you to do is fill out a ballot form and leave it with the dealer.

If your name is picked after the contest closes, you must correctly answer a skill-testing question. You could be a winner. Even if you already own a Honda Civic, you could win back the list price of the Civic you bought, as well as the trip.

So enter soon, the contest closes April 30, 1975. Be sure to look for full details at any participating Honda Civic Dealer*. Win the car that really flies.

*Contest restricted to persons 18 years old and over.

Easter Special* for McGill Students

\$2800 (reg. \$2899)

at

Sigi Motors

1124 Bleury Street

861-1222

*Discount valid till end of April only

95.9 Rock Talk

ONLY THAT AROMA IS MISSING: Beginning this weekend, CJFM presents "Forum Sellous" — a series of two-hour, non-stop stereo rock concerts featuring the music of artists who have sold out the Atwater Auditorium in recent years. The four-week series, brought to you by UFO Jeans, kicks off with the Moody Blues and Led Zeppelin and will include, of course, Elton John, Bob Dylan, Chicago and many more. It's their music, in the order they would select it and play it, but without intermissions, loss of low end frequencies and other hassles. Tune in, 95.9, Friday and Saturday nights, from eight 'til 10, through April 5.

THE PLAYLIST: Carole King's "Really Rosie" is among four albums CJFM added to its studio rack of easily-reachable, often-playable LPs. The others are J.C. Young's "Songbird", Dan Fogelberg's "Souvenirs" and Wet Willie's "Dixie Rock". Among the new 45's being featured are Chicago's "Harry Truman" and the Sawbys' "Cherie, Je T'aime".

THE GUEST LIST: CJFM is going through a small staff transition with morning man Chuck Azzarello heading to Toronto and CHUM-FM, Bert Gordon moving into his 6-10 slot and former CHUM-FM John Donable handling 10-3, Bert's old stand. (Yup, a straight swap, no player to be named later.) Best of luck, Chuck. We think you'll like Donable on 95.9. He's one of the few people in the world who can call up Bob Dylan and isn't asked "Who?" 'Nuff said. While Donable sets up shop, we'll have guest celebs handling Bert's 10-3 slot this week. Confirmed so far ... Renee Claude and Benoit L'Herbier on Monday, Ted Blackman on Wednesday, Donald K. Donald on Thursday and Jesse Winchester on Friday.

COUNCIL NEWS: The CJFM Youth Council was broken into production units, with some members getting their first crack at professional radio some time during the Easter recess. Andy Barrie spoke to the Council last week and developed a tremendous rapport with the students. We wouldn't be surprised if some of the kids stayed home from school Monday morning just to catch Andy on CJAD, 9 to noon.

NEW CONCERTS: CJFM together with Les Productions Bobec will present two concerts — "Sonny Terry & Brownie McGee" (March 20th) and Jesse Winchester (date T.B.A.) at the Cinema Outremont. For each concert, tickets and records will be given away on air. Keep listening to 95.9 for those prizes.

THE LAST PARAGRAPH: Peggy Curran of Ville d'Anjou was our winner last week, for correctly identifying Anna McGarrigle as the Montrealer whose song, "Cool River", is on Maria Muldaur's latest album. This week's teaser: From what country comes the Average White Band? Write us at CJFM, Box 959, Station "H", Montreal. 5 albums of the Average White Band's latest to 5 people with the correct answer.

CJFMusic 95.9

FEEL GOOD FEEL

WHEEL DAILY

IMPORT BAZAAR
866-6166
.....St. Catherine
at Peel

.....from Afghanistan.....

These fine shirts
are tapered to
accentuate the
chest and
shoulders.
Available
in 4
colours.

**Nordic
Shirt**
12.99

(Also: Our Alpaca
Ponchos &
Rhuanaas have
just arrived!)

**Kandahari
Shirt**
13.99

A traditional
shirt, made
of finely
embroidered,
silky cotton.

JACKIE



The **Flick** cinema

1433 CRESCENT
845-1269

presents:

Their answer to inflation... SUPER DISCOUNT PRICES FOR SUPER MOVIES

7 ACADEMY AWARDS
INCLUDING
BEST PICTURE

DOUBLE BILL

5:15, 9:30
**PAUL NEWMAN
ROBERT REDFORD
THE STING**
only \$1.49

"NEVER GIVE A INCH"
was the motto
of the Stammers of Oregon...
and live it they did!

3:15, 7:30
**PAUL NEWMAN · HENRY FONDA
LEE REMICK
MICHAEL SARRAZIN**
Sometimes a Great Notion



2:45, 5:00,
7:15, 9:30

**GENE HACKMAN
FRENCH CONNECTION
II**
only \$1.49

FRIDAY AT MIDNIGHT

New Strokes!
BRUCE LEE New Tricks!

THE CHINESE GODFATHER

Black Christmas
starring OLIVIA HUSSEY · KEIR DULLEA · MARGOT KIDDER
also starring JOHN SAXON as Lt. Fuller. Color by QUINN LABS.

Flick CINEMA
1433 Crescent 845-1269

Midnight Movies
\$1.49

SATURDAY — SUN. AT MIDNIGHT

He sold his
soul for
rock n' roll.

**PHANTOM
of the
PARADISE**

Francis Ford Coppola's
The Godfather PART II

Al Pacino
Diane Keaton Robert De Niro
Morgana King John Cazale

DON'T FORGET TO LEAVE YOUR NAME AND
ADDRESS WITH THEATRE CASHIER TO RECEIVE
OUR PROGRAMS OF COMING MOVIES, OR PHONE